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New Granada, especially in botany, that will surprise most readers. The others treat of the rebellion of the comuneros, and other evidences of political discontent that led up to the wars of independence. The brief chapter on Miranda summarizes but in no sense supplants the work of W. S. Robertson. The work as a whole fills for Spanish America the place formerly occupied by the volumes of R. G. Watson, now long out of print, and renders necessary a similar work on Brazil under Portuguese control. Gradually the gaps in the colonial history of our southern neighbors are being filled in and as a pioneer in this work Mr. Moses holds an honorable place.

I. J. C.

John Wentworth. Governor of New Hampshire, 1767-1775. By Lawrence Shaw Mayo. (Cambridge: Harvard university press, 1921. 208 p.)

The task of writing a biography of Governor Wentworth is not an easy one, for his farsighted constructive policies were cut short by the outbreak of the revolutionary war, which compelled him to flee in utter defeat after a sane and vigorous, but unsupported, attempt to uphold royal authority. By a judicious blending of biography and history, however, Mr. Mayo has succeeded in presenting a clearly lined biography and in narrating historical events in proper subordination and yet with thoroughness. His work will be indispensable for the period of New Hampshire history which it covers — one already included in Belknap's great classic to the composition of which Wentworth contributed valuable assistance — and valuable for general colonial history.

The archives of New Hampshire and Nova Scotia and pertinent manuscript collections, along with the *New Hampshire provincial and state papers* and other printed sources, have been thoroughly searched for the material on which the work is based. More extensive use of the loyalist commission papers would have added some illuminating detail, but would not have changed basic statements and conclusions.

John Wentworth was born in 1737 with an inherited future. His grandfather, also John, was lieutenant governor from 1717 to 1730, and his uncle Benning was governor from 1741 to 1766. As in politics, so in society and trade his was the leading family in the province. After his graduation at Harvard in 1755 — in the same class with John Adams — and a business apprenticeship at home he was sent to London, in 1763, as his father's representative. There his rank and his attractive personality enabled him to make valuable friends in aristocratic circles. The most remarkable of these was the Marquis of Rockingham, a young man who became leader of the whigs and head of the government in 1765. In that year Wentworth, too, was appointed one of the agents of the province, and he counseled the whigs in the repeal of the stamp act and

in other phases of their American policy. Meanwhile his uncle had become unpopular at home because of his questionable accumulation of one hundred thousand acres of land in twenty years, and unsatisfactory to the government because of his lax administration of his other office of surveyor-general of the king's woods. One of his deputies resided in Ireland. Through his nephew's influence removal was softened into advice to resign. This intervention was doubtless sincere, but his effort was not lessened by the hope — for hope he must have had — that he would be his uncle's successor. This hope was fulfilled and his English sojourn culminated gloriously in his appointment, in 1766, as governor of New Hampshire and surveyor-general of the king's woods in North America. He was then twenty-nine years of age.

After engaging servants and purchasing horses for his establishment, he sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, to examine the woods in the southern colonies. On his way north he visited William Byrd at Westover, William Bayard in New York, and other prominent men, all of whom became loyalists in later years. This is significant of the formation of a group of active supporters of the government, and shows what political use an able and tactful man like Wentworth might make of an intercolonial office like that of surveyor-general. He reached New Hampshire in June, 1767, and was joyously received and inducted into office with great ceremony and festivity.

The conquest of Canada had removed the dangers from the north and had made Vermont and New Hampshire the connecting area between the colonies and the St. Lawrence valley. The province therefore became an attractive frontier for settlement, and was active, prosperous, and inspired by high hopes for the future. Portsmouth, the capital, had about forty-five hundred inhabitants. It was a town of stately colonial mansions — the homes of the much-intermarried families which composed the aristocracy that ruled the province and controlled most of its trade.

Mr. Mayo, following Belknap, divides the province into the northeast, dominated by aristocracy, the Merrimack valley, dominated by Massachusetts representative government and the Scotch-Irish, and the Connecticut valley, dominated by Connecticut and frontier democracy. Topographically and, in a measure, politically and economically this is correct; but its absoluteness is impinged upon by Mr. Mayo's own narrative — to go no further. The northeast needed no assistance from the valleys to overthrow the royal government in 1775. And only a minority of the Portsmouth ruling caste were so conscientiously loyalist that they endured unto banishment and confiscation. Exeter, the chief seat of disaffection, is but twelve miles southwest of Portsmouth, with which it has tidewater communication. On the other hand, the men of the valleys, including the Scotch-Irish, furnished their due proportion of banished

loyalists — some of them new settlers who had been in the British army in the French war.

The topography did have economic consequences in turning the trade routes of the interior down valley into Massachusetts and Connecticut and it still has. The new governor saw the necessity of turning these east to Portsmouth, if the province was to be united and prosper as a whole. This meant cutting roads, which were necessary of themselves to the growth of the new settlements. Although the financial side of the undertaking was difficult, two hundred miles of rough forest ways were thus secured, passable for horses and ox teams.

A reform, which was demanded by the people through the assembly, was the division of the province into counties. All public and judicial business was centered at Portsmouth and involved intolerable journeys from the interior. The council, the seat of power of the ruling clique, opposed the division because it would diminish their profits and power. But the governor was more broad-minded and arranged a compromise which secured decentralization.

Through the efforts of the governor a good map of the province, much needed, was compiled from surveys in 1772 by Samuel Holland, a distinguished engineer of the British army in the French war and then in charge of the government survey of the coast of North America. It was not published, however, until 1784, when Paul Wentworth, a loyalist and a friend of the governor, brought it out in London. It is a valuable and beautiful map. Holland received only necessary expenses for his work and Paul Wentworth, nothing. But they were not so disinterested as Mr. Mayo's narrative would indicate. The loyalist commission papers show that Holland held extensive tracts of land in Vermont and New Hampshire and some of his assistants held less extensive tracts; and that Paul Wentworth claimed compensation before the commission for the loss of lands in New Hampshire, both for himself and as agent for the governor and others.

Wentworth's executive capacity shows itself as clearly in the office of surveyor-general as in that of governor. The revival of enforcement of the timber laws was a difficult and dangerous task, for they were detested. Land owners were indignant at having their finest pines cut for the navy without compensation. But Wentworth knew the character of the people of whom he was, at bottom, one. When trees were cut he gave the owner of the land first chance at hauling the timber and paid him in coin if he did so. The unfamiliar clinking of coin went far to soften his hatred of the broad arrow.

Wentworth was esteemed in spite of his sumptuous manner of living and his association with the "close corporation" which controlled the government and trade of the province. His enforcement of the laws had

been vigorous, reasonable, and impartial; and his policy for the advancement of the province was practical, sound, ably applied, and hence was appreciated. Yet, consciously or unconsciously, the people realized that it was part of a new English policy which meant a strengthening of royal rule and a weakening of local independence. The governor's attitude, as trouble became serious, was one of avoiding extremes. He criticized the harsh and unintelligent execution of the acts of parliament; and he deprecated the popular haste in rushing into excesses. He believed in the fundamental loyalty of the people, but recognized that the change from impulsive violence to calm determination, grounded on principle, was most dangerous to the continuance of British authority.

He managed to preserve quiet in the province until December, 1774, when the people captured Fort William and Mary and carried away the powder and some of the cannon. Even then, and after Lexington, as Mr. Mayo's excellent narrative shows, his courageous moderation went far to prevent useless and destructive violence. But in June, 1775, he was compelled to flee with his family and friends to the fort; and thence, before long, to the *Scarborough*, man-of-war, which in August, the month of his thirty-eighth birthday, carried them to Boston. In September he returned to the Isles of Shoals to prorogue the assembly. It was his last visit to his native province.

He went to Halifax with the British army and thence to New York and Long Island. There he was instrumental in organizing one of the famous loyalist corps, Governor Wentworth's volunteers, a fact which Mr. Mayo fails to mention. Early in 1778 he went to England. His name headed the list of loyalists in the New Hampshire banishment and confiscation acts. His property was sold for the benefit of the state; but he was so heavily in debt, especially to his father, who was not a loyalist and who remained in the state, that the net profit was small. With becoming and deserved courtesy the state returned to him his family portraits and the furniture of his Portsmouth house.

In 1783 he went to Halifax as surveyor-general under a new commission. In 1792 he became governor — technically lieutenant governor — of Nova Scotia and he held the office until 1808. He was made a baronet in 1795. There he pursued the same farsighted policy which had distinguished his administration in New Hampshire. He died in 1820.

Mr. Mayo lines his character with the words "amiability, intelligence, resolution, and physical vigor." A supporter of England on principle, Wentworth bore no rancor toward his opponents among whom, in the end, were most of his family and friends.

The volume has a good, but not elaborate, index. Under "Jeremy Belknap" there should be a reference to page 23, note 2. A bibliography and list of manuscript sources should have been added. The reproduc-

tions of important portraits of the governor and Lady Wentworth enhance the value of the work. The paper, typography, and make-up of the book are of an excellence which is particularly pleasing in these days.

ASA CUBRIER TILTON

Trail makers of the northwest. By Paul Leland Haworth. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, and company, 1921. 277 p. \$2.50)

This is a delightful book. Mr. Haworth is an enthusiast about the far northwest, and in addition to being for years an eager reader of its literature he has himself turned explorer and in this rôle has achieved the twofold exploit of giving names to mountain peaks and in turn having his own name conferred upon one by the Canadian geographical board, in recognition of his exploits. With a gleam of dry humor he records that Mount Haworth is "one of the ugliest, most God-forsaken peaks, in all Canada."

Both as historian familiar with the literature and as explorer and hunter of big game, then, the author is admirably equipped to write a book for "boys — of whatever age." In view of his avowed object, however, it need not be expected that the present volume will make any fresh contribution to our knowledge of the northwest, apart from the records of his own discoveries. He has endeavored not merely to describe some of the famous explorations of this region, but also to afford a picture of the manner of life, both animal and human, which prevails there.

The work opens with a useful chapter on the beaver, whose valuable fur was the lure responsible for the exploration of a large part of North America. This is followed by chapters on the discovery of Hudson bay and the Great lakes, the two principal avenues of approach to the northwest. Further historical chapters deal with the work of Radisson, of Samuel Hearne, of Verendrye, Mackenzie, Alexander Henry the younger, and Sir John Franklin. The explorations of Amundsen and other modern-day explorers are next recounted, and in this connection are included the author's own expeditions in the years from 1910 to 1920. The life of the northland is sketched in chapters on "Methods of travel," "How the Red river half-breeds hunted the buffalo," "Further sidelights of Indian life," and "The brotherhood of trappers and prospectors of today."

The style of the book is simple and readable. In the reviewer's judgment Mr. Haworth has worthily achieved his purpose, and it is to be hoped that his book will find its way into the hands of all healthy American boys. The purpose of the work precludes any exhaustive historical evaluation on the part of the reviewer. Attention may be called, however, to three items of doubtful validity. Radisson and